

The Daily Examiner.

THREE—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—ESCRIPIDES.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1883.

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NEW SERIES

THE DAILY EXAMINER

ISSUED EVERY EVENING,
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Day	h	m	h	m	h	m		
1st day, 4h. 45m. p. m.	4	45	3	1	39	5	43	
2nd day, 6h. 41m. p. m.	6	41	3	2	41	8	7	
3rd day, 8h. 34m. p. m.	8	34	3	3	42	8	59	
4th day, 10h. 25m. a. m.	10	25	3	4	46	9	45	
5th day, 11h. 11m. a. m.	11	11	3	5	51	10	25	
6th day, 12h. 10m. a. m.	12	10	3	6	57	11	17	
7th day, 12h. 59m. a. m.	12	59	3	7	59	12	1	
8th day, 1h. 51m. a. m.	1	51	3	8	57	0	1	
9th day, 2h. 44m. a. m.	2	44	3	9	50	0	44	
10th day, 3h. 30m. a. m.	3	30	3	10	3	1	30	
11th day, 4h. 11m. a. m.	4	11	3	11	3	7	14	44
12th day, 4h. 48m. a. m.	4	48	3	12	4	7	14	44
13th day, 5h. 21m. a. m.	5	21	3	13	4	7	14	44
14th day, 5h. 51m. a. m.	5	51	3	14	5	16	15	12
15th day, 6h. 18m. a. m.	6	18	3	15	6	31	1	1
16th day, 6h. 43m. a. m.	6	43	3	16	6	31	1	1
17th day, 7h. 5m. a. m.	7	5	3	17	7	21	14	59
18th day, 7h. 24m. a. m.	7	24	3	18	8	12	14	59
19th day, 7h. 49m. a. m.	7	49	3	19	8	53	15	12
20th day, 8h. 11m. a. m.	8	11	3	20	9	49	11	59
21st day, 8h. 30m. a. m.	8	30	3	21	10	30	11	59
22nd day, 8h. 45m. a. m.	8	45	3	22	11	10	9	9
23rd day, 9h. 7m. a. m.	9	7	3	23	11	10	9	9
24th day, 9h. 16m. a. m.	9	16	3	24	12	10	9	9
25th day, 9h. 41m. a. m.	9	41	3	25	12	10	9	9
26th day, 10h. 3m. a. m.	10	3	3	26	12	10	9	9
27th day, 10h. 24m. a. m.	10	24	3	27	12	10	9	9
28th day, 10h. 42m. a. m.	10	42	3	28	12	10	9	9
29th day, 11h. 12m. a. m.	11	12	3	29	12	10	9	9
30th day, 11h. 38m. a. m.	11	38	3	30	12	10	9	9

ARCHIBALD McNEIL & FORBES

SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
44 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.
Cash advanced on consignments of Island
produce. Agency for canned goods solicited
for New York. Apply to
C. H. McNEILL,
AGENT.
Ch'town, April 28, 1883

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
April 26, 1883.—wky tf

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL,
JAB. 16, '82.

GAS COOKING STOVES.

WE have made arrangements with the
United States, which we will be able to supply
the public, at the lowest possible price.
We have also agreed with the Gas Com-
pany (for the purpose of introducing these
Stoves), to sell the first fifteen (15) for
which we may receive orders,
At their Net Cost,
LANDED HERE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few testimonials from a
list of several hundred:—
The capacity of the Stove is surprising.
With a No. 8 Stove we cooked for a party of
seven, giving them broiled oysters, steak,
lamb chops, and baked biscuit, in 45 minutes,
at a cost for gas of 4 1/2 cents. On another
occasion we gave a dinner in courses of twenty
men, the bill of fare as follows: Broiled shad,
beef steak, roast quarter of lamb, baked biscuit
and coffee; heating the water for washing the
dishes four times, re-setting the table three
times. All was accomplished in one hour and
forty minutes, at an expense for gas of eleven
cents. This work was all done on one No. 8
stove. All were enthusiastic over the manner
in which the oysters, fish and meats were
cooked; none had experienced any so tender,
juicy, and of such full flavor before. We
consider the stove a great success, and most
complete in all its parts and arrangements.
A. C. WOOD, Supt.

I bought one of your No. 12 Gas Cooking
Stoves last September, for use in my restau-
rant, and have used it ever since for broiling,
broiling and stewing.
I can say for it that it is always ready and
does its work rapidly; that there is no dust, no
dirt, no surplus heat, as we are using only
that portion that we need, and as soon as the
article is cooked the gas is extinguished and
there is no waste. I think it will do the
same amount of work at less cost than coal,
even at the high price of gas. It takes much
less room than a coal range that would do
the same work. I am perfectly satisfied with it
and would not be without one for double the
price.
J. T. HARKER.

The Gas Stove you sent me, I am glad to
say has proved an entire success.
If my testimony is of any value to you, you
are at liberty to use it. The decrease in the
coal bill more than offsets the increase in the
gas bill. The cooking is excellent and uni-
form in its operation.
No dirt or dust irritates the careful house-
wife, and Mrs. S. describes it as a "real
treasure."
In my humble opinion, any man who really
wants to add to the number of allotted days
of his better-half, had better invest in a Gas
Stove and save her worry, and himself ex-
pense.
W. H. SEYMOUR.

We are perfectly delighted with our Gas
Stove. It gives entire satisfaction in every
respect.
Mrs. M. PENNINGTON, 2103 Vine St.
Your favor of the 1st inst. was duly received
asking my opinion of the Gas Cooking Stove
bought last May, and in reply, would state
that the satisfaction rendered by the stove
was far beyond my expectations, and the
work it will accomplish is marvelous, together
with the small expense and comfort attending
the same.
EDWIN A. GARETT.

Having used one of your No. 7 Gas Cooking
Stoves for a considerable time past, it is with
pleasure that I bear testimony to its genuine
merits.
It boils, bakes, broils, roasts, and in fact,
does everything that a first class stove or range
can do, and with a saving of time and labor,
that can only be appreciated by those who
use them.
It has given us the most entire satisfaction,
and to use my wife's words, "I would not be
without it for ten times the cost."
From statements of our gas meter taken,
we find it more economical than coal.
MEREDITH E. GIBSON, 4029 Powelton Ave.
DODD & ROGERS,
Ch'town, April 21—vol 2w

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any
person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound
health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no
equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for
eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA, CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-
ternal Use). CURES
Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough,
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the
Spine and Lane Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-
ternal Use). CURES
Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough,
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the
Spine and Lane Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.

ARE OPENING a large and varied STOCK OF ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods, Millinery, &c.,

Ex steamships "Brantford City," "Peruvian" and "Prussian,"
from London and Glasgow.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.,

April, 27 1883—2nw, wky

CHEAPEST, SAFEST, SIMPLEST

LIFE INSURANCE

IN THE WORLD.

The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association

OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

\$50,000 Deposit with the Dominion Government. Working
under Government License.

An Assessment Company with a Safety Fund. Life Insurance
at its actual cost.

Good Canvassers Wanted.

LEONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Summerside, Oct. 28, 1882.—1y

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,

AT COST.

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEDS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room
Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and
Picture Mouldings.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

TO LET,

The Business Premises Known as

"83 Queen Street,"

Lately in the Occupation of R. W. Tremaine.

JAS. DESBRISAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 29, 1882.—1f

EGGS, EGGS.

Farmers, Peddlers and Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to bring
us their eggs. Liberal prices paid. Cash for goods.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, April 24, 1883.—2nw wky

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the
opinions or statements of our correspondents.

Elmira Debating Society.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR.—After a very successful career
the Elmira Debating Society came to a close
on April 7th. As its meetings were held
twice a week regularly during the winter,
quite a number of subjects were discussed.
The members being, for the greater part,
young and inexperienced, subjects some-
what simple were at first selected, but as
the speakers gained confidence, historical
and other useful subjects were introduced.
Of these, the following list is a fair sample:
"Which gains the more information, the
Reader or the Traveller?" "Which is the
worst character, the one who offers a bribe,
or the one who accepts of it?" "Which
was the greater general Bonaparte or Wel-
lington?" "Should Capital Punishment,
as a law be abolished?" "Would a com-
pulsory Education Law benefit this Island?"
During the winter, each of the following
members delivered either a lecture or an
essay before the society:—Messrs. J. F.
McKinnon, on "Character;" J. F. Baker,
on "Common Schools;" Raymond McPhee,
on "The Crusades" and J. F. Mellick, on
"The Evils of Intemperance." The
society was also highly favored with an able
and interesting lecture from the Rev.
Father Gillis, on the "Centennial Exhibi-
tion."

The inhabitants of Elmira being fully
convinced of the beneficial results attend-
ing a society of this kind, have in course
of erection a building which, though it may
be used for public meetings, lectures, &c.,
is especially intended as a debating room,
where the youth of the community especial-
ly, may acquire the ability to express their
opinions before an audience in a clear and
forcible manner.

NONRESIDENT.
April 28th, 1883.

East Point Notes.

The weather keeps very backward for the
farmers in this part of the country.

The herring made their first appearance
on this coast on the 17th instant; but,
owing to the backward season, they have
not been taken in very great quantities
yet.

THE EXAMINER is eagerly sought after
here on mail days, and is every day becom-
ing more popular, owing to the fact of its
being such a fearless advocate of the people's
rights.

Both farmers and fishermen are busy pre-
paring for the season's work; and, as soon
as the weather permits, both these branches
of industry will be prosecuted with un-
wonted determination.

The inhabitants of Elmira commenced
the erection of a public hall in that place,
which they intend having completed next
fall, which fact speak well for the energy
of the inhabitants of that place.

On Wednesday of last week, we had the
heaviest snow fall of the season. On the
following day Mr. Thomas Harris and sons,
assisted by a number of their neighbors
with their teams, removed the dwelling
house of Mr. Bernard Creamer from South
Lake to Mr. Harris' residence in Elmira,
a distance of about two miles. Mr. Harris
purchased this cottage from Mr. Creamer
prior to his removing to the United States,
and hauled it on ploughs to his residence in
part of one day.

April 30, 1883.

Rules for Young Men.

In a recent sermon the Rev. J. P. Lewis,
of Toronto, took for his text the words
"Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse
his way; by taking heed thereto according
to Thy word." One of the sublimest am-
bitions, the preacher said, which could
possibly fill the breast of any young man
was to build up in himself a beautiful
symmetrical Christian character. Christ
was the grand ideal of manhood. From
Him they would get their highest concep-
tion of character, and from Him they would
derive their inspiration and power. What
did they understand by character? There
was a wide difference between character
and reputation. Reputation was what
the world deemed them to be, character
was what they really were. Not a few
reputations were alike some of the houses
which were being built in Toronto at the
present time, beautiful to look at, but mere
shells; magnificent in proportion, but resting
upon very insecure foundations. The char-
acters that were made simply by newspaper
articles, characters that were made simply
by heralding men's names in one political
centre after another, were like the houses to
which he alluded—most of them were to
let. Character was the genuine
thing, their living selves. Character
was habit organized into life. Character
was the thoughts of their brain, the
emotions of their heart, the workings of
their conscience, the moving of their inmost
soul crystallized into being. When
they were building up their churches
they were building up that which
they would keep company with for
time and eternity. Character was
the result of habit and habits were formed
by little acts—mental, social, sympathetic,
personal. Christian character was formed
by intimate communion with God, fellow-
ship until fellowship became a habit, com-
munion until they knew that there was a
highway leading up to Him. Christian
character was the result of obedience to
Christian law. In setting out to develop
Christian character they should strive to be
themselves, and not somebody else. They
should develop their own powers instead
of attempting to copy another person.
Then if they would develop char-
acter within themselves the rev. gentleman
counselled them to take the Word of God

as their daily book of reference. He dwelt
at considerable length on the power of the
Scriptures in moulding character, quoting
the statistics of crimes in different coun-
tries, and making comparisons between the
places where the Bible was generally studied
and where it was not, crime being less
prevalent where the Bible was a familiar
book. They should also cultivate the spirit
of deep reverence.

Canadian Notes.

(From the Canadian Gazette, London, (G. B.)
April 19.)

Canadian riflemen will, no doubt, dis-
tinguish themselves as usual at Wimbledon.
And, further, we are to have this summer a
second visit from two Lacrosse teams from
the Dominion. As on the occasion of their
first visit seven years ago, one team will
consist of the best Canadian amateur play-
ers, and the other of Indians; and matches
will be played in all the chief towns of
England, Scotland, and Ireland during the
latter part of May, June, and July. The
venture, of course, will not possess all the
novelty it could boast of in 1876. But
still, so much interest always attaches to
the game when well played, and it has ob-
tained so many admirers in different parts
of the country, that large attendances
may be safely counted upon wherever the
teams appear.

By these displays of skill, as well as by
what may be seen and done at South Ken-
sington and Wimbledon, respectively,
Canada is sure to benefit. For in this way
a notion of the progress and importance of
the colony is conveyed to many persons,
who would otherwise scarcely trouble
themselves to learn anything of her welfare.
And it is no secret that it is hoped to utilize
many opportunities in connection with the
coming Lacrosse tour to further spread
abroad a knowledge of the advantages the
Dominion now offers to settlers. We can
see no possible objection to this combina-
tion of business and pleasure. On the
contrary, it will be fortunate if the pro-
verbial two birds can be killed with one
stone in a manner satisfactory to all parties
concerned.

Mr. Fawcett has made a statement in the
House of Commons of more importance to
Canada than might at first sight appear.
In reply to a question by Mr. Monk, he
mentioned that a Bill was being drafted to
authorize the extension of the system of
postal orders to the Colonies. This means
that a simple but much needed reform is
about to be effected. Originally postal
orders were not payable out of the United
Kingdom. Later on their use was extend-
ed to Malta and Gibraltar, but no further.
The result was that while the cost of re-
mitting, say, five shillings to either of those
Possessions was only one penny, the sender
had to pay sixpence if he wished to forward
the same sum to Canada or any other
colony. It will be admitted that the charge
might with justice be somewhat higher
than the inland rate. But none the less it
is desirable that all possible facilities
should be given to our poorer emigrants,
their friends, and others, to transmit small
sums to their kin beyond the sea; and it is
gratifying to know that the Postmaster-
General is about to promote a change in this
direction.

Opinions of the Press.

(Halifax Herald.)

The new Franchise Bill has several
features which are more liberal than the
present system in this province. The
income clause will give votes to many who
have heretofore been deprived of them.
The provision whereby farmers sons shall
be qualified, provided they have reached
the requisite age, reside at home, and their
fathers have real estate to the value of two
hundred dollars for each such son, in
addition to that amount to qualify them-
selves, will add to the list. The clause
which enfranchises unmarried ladies, or
widows who possess the same real estate,
income, or other property qualification,
that is required for a male voter, has the
charm of novelty in it, and if it passes
will enfranchise a number of honest people.

We think that the bill would not be
worse if it had been more liberal. There
are still excluded a number, who in this
Province at least, might with perfect safety
be entrusted with the franchise. In so far
as Sir John Macdonald's bill extends the
franchise, we approve of it and we would
not object if it had gone farther than it has.
The measure will be closely watched in its
journey through committee. Many oppo-
sition journals clamor loudly for manhood
suffrage, and some for both manhood and
womanhood suffrage. If this respect is
granted they will probably drift back into
ultra Conservatism and see much danger in
the innovation.

George Augustus Sala, in the London
Telegraph, says:—"It is related that at the
conclusion of the pageant of the coronation
at Moscow, in 1856, His Imperial Majesty
Alexander II. asked one of the 'demoselles
d'honneur a portrait' of the Czarina
whether she was satisfied with the magnifi-
cence of the spectacle which she had just
witnessed. The young lady replied that
she was enchanted, adding that she should
so much like to see, as soon as possible,
another coronation in the Cathedral of the
Assumption." A more amusing story is
told of the Duchess of Sutherland, who,
when George the Fourth was going to visit
Scotland, was asked what uniform His
Majesty had better appear in. She replied,
"He had better wear kilts; we shall want
to see as much as possible of his Majesty
while he is here."

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS have been in
the habit of charging patients and customers
more than many of them are able to pay. We
are glad to inform our readers that Mack's
Magnetic Medicine is sold at the low price of
fifty cents a box, a quantity sufficient to last
over two weeks. Read the advertisement in
another column. Sold in Charlottetown by
Apotaries and Druggists.

Apotaries and Druggists. [20 2w wky